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PREPARATION FOR AND ORGANIZATION OF THE
UNITED NATIONS YEAR FOR TOLERANCE

Note by the Secretary-General

1. In its resolution 48/126 of 20 December 1993, the General Assembly proclaimed 1995 the United Nations Year for Tolerance and requested the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to prepare, in accordance with its General Conference resolution 5.6, a declaration on tolerance. The Assembly also decided to include in the provisional agenda of the current session an item entitled "Preparation for and organization of the United Nations Year for Tolerance".
2. The Secretary-General has the honour to submit to the General Assembly a report of the Director-General of UNESCO prepared in pursuance of Executive Board decision 5.1.1 on the question (see annex). It is believed that the report will assist Member States in their discussion both of the proposed declaration, which is to be prepared by UNESCO, and of the course of action for the Year.

ANNEX

[Original: French]

Report submitted by the Director-General pursuant to
decision 5.1.1 of the Executive Board

1. By its resolution 48/126 of 20 December 1993, the United Nations General Assembly decided to proclaim 1995 the United Nations Year for Tolerance and invited the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to assume the role of lead organization for the Year. In the same resolution, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session an item entitled "Preparation for and organization of the United Nations Year for Tolerance".

2. The above-mentioned resolution was brought to the attention of the Executive Board of UNESCO, which noted it with satisfaction at its one hundred forty-fourth session in April 1994. Inviting the Director-General "to take all measures likely to ensure the success of this activity," in its decision 5.1.1 (see appendix) the Executive Board also expressed the hope that the activities undertaken in this connection would go beyond the celebration of the Year. A programme of action designed as a follow-up to the Year, which might include a statement of principles on tolerance, should serve as a starting-point for a longer-term approach bringing to bear the whole range of UNESCO programmes with a view to implementing the core principles of our ethical mission: the promotion of a culture of peace, non-violence and tolerance.

3. The purpose of this report is to give an account of the way in which UNESCO has carried out the coordination mandate assigned to it. To this end, it first of all restates the principles of action adopted by UNESCO in connection with the United Nations Year for Tolerance (sect. I) before going into the details of implementation (sect. II) and reviewing the state of cooperation between the various participants in the project (sect. III).

I. PRINCIPLES OF ACTION

4. The programme of action with regard to the United Nations Year for Tolerance springs from reflections on the origin and development of the United Nations system, which celebrates its fiftieth birthday in 1995. The experience of the last 50 years has shown that the actions of Governments and international organizations have secured effective and lasting results only when supported by a true public-spiritedness. Thus tolerance, a personal virtue, is also a political virtue. By endowing social ties with strength and legitimacy, it enables organizations operating in the public sphere to work, each in its own field, towards the goals that were defined in 1945.

5. Today, this kind of activity is more needed than ever. International society, like many of the States of which it is made up, is in fact subject to the action of opposing forces. On the one hand, strivings for peace, political democracy, justice and development have rarely been articulated so fully. But

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on the other hand, reactions of exclusiveness, nationalism, extremism, all manner of fears, racial delusions and group identity tensions are finding violent expression. No region is free from these aberrations.

6. In the face of so many new dangers, recourse to the law emerges as the best way of resolving conflicts. The end of the cold war has rehabilitated universally held concepts in this sphere. The spirit of the law thus appears to be the best guarantee of non-violence. But idealism is out of place in this context. Today's world offers too many examples of the powerlessness of procedural methods, particularly in crisis situations. The problem is that procedures can only be realistically applied if they are founded on a spirit of tolerance in every society, every population and every individual culture. As the Constitution of UNESCO noted 50 years ago, "it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed", whether it be civil peace or peace between nations. Hence it is imperative to mobilize all and ensure the commitment of all.

7. The task is, therefore, to promote a spirit of tolerance with a view to supporting and stimulating Governments in the constant concern to replace a world order riven by violence with a world order based on peace. Such action can be neither binding nor normative. The variety of situations, the history of different States and the slow and contrasting development of various societies rule out this approach. On the contrary, we should make every effort, particularly during the Year, to mobilize good will in favour of tolerance. The celebration of this Year will rest on the universal principles proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which UNESCO will continue translating into various languages, and on the specific manifestations of these principles in differing cultures. Thus through the example set and the initiatives that are taken up, the Year of Tolerance will make a contribution to shaping future developments.

8. Because tolerance, a personal virtue, is also a political virtue, it contributes to the effective functioning of the mechanisms of democracy and peace. Consequently all organizations of the United Nations system have as much a part to play as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in helping to bolster a spirit of tolerance with a view to better fulfilling the missions that have been entrusted to them.

II. PLAN OF ACTION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS YEAR FOR TOLERANCE

9. The United Nations Year for Tolerance should be a special occasion, but an occasion which is both particular and general, spectacular and continuous. The programme of action should likewise look beyond the Year itself to the future. This is why the strategy which has been adopted, following consultation with the organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, is centred on two activities: on the one hand a sustained campaign to mobilize public opinion, and on the other an effort to produce a medium- and long-term impact in all circles involved with education for tolerance.

A. A sustained mobilization campaign

10. UNESCO intends to stimulate and encourage international, national, regional, local and private initiatives. Combined as part of an active campaign, they will make it possible to reach a wide public. UNESCO's overall aim is thus to develop an orientation framework for specific initiatives and, by supporting these initiatives, thereby initiate a process of rallying around the theme of tolerance. As a sign of official recognition, a special logo will be introduced in December 1994. This will enable activities conducted under the auspices of the United Nations Year for Tolerance to be readily identified. The process of rallying around the theme of tolerance comprises two distinct strands: the mobilization of institutional frameworks and an appeal to the public at large.

Mobilization of institutional networks

11. The main partners in this initiative are governmental and non-governmental cultural institutions acting as initial focal points for our activities at the local level. In response to the announcement of the preparation of the Year, many initiatives have been taken by States and, in particular, by National Commissions for UNESCO. For the most part, those initiatives have taken the form of proposals for seminars, meetings and conferences, some 30 of which have been approved as of this date. A series of events will take place (at least two every month) at the initiative of intellectual communities in every part of the world. The objective of such meetings will be to identify the causes and manifestations of intolerance in certain specific situations; hence, priority will be accorded to joint, regional and international initiatives. The variety of titles chosen for these events illustrates the extent to which the idea of tolerance, in each particular context, is bound up with numerous fundamental concerns: tolerance and ethnic minorities; tolerance and religious diversity; tolerance and the consolidation of democratic mechanisms; tolerance and the media; human rights and citizenship; tolerance and migration, etc.

12. The basic principle of the programme proposed by UNESCO is to establish a common framework for action aimed at supporting and encouraging a commitment on the part of the communities themselves. UNESCO therefore encourages the organizers of events to meet certain criteria and to be guided, at least in part, by a common agenda. Thus the draft statement of principles on tolerance will be submitted to all meetings before it comes up again for consideration by the General Conference of UNESCO at its twenty-eighth session. In the course of this one-year world-wide itinerary, the draft statement will be translated into many languages and thus provide common ground for discussion and reaction. In the same spirit, the launching of the project entitled "Landmarks of Memory" will help in particular during meetings, to identify specific manifestations of the idea of tolerance within the framework of a particular culture: an historic place, a literary work, a popular song, etc. A growing repertory of "Landmarks of Memory" will ensure the continuation of activities beyond the United Nations Year for Tolerance.

13. UNESCO attaches great importance to its publications policy during the United Nations Year for Tolerance. Some publications will constitute meaningful documents for the follow-up of activities for tolerance, such as reports on

regional meetings containing specific recommendations for the promotion of tolerance and non-violence, or surveys conducted on the current situation in the legal, cultural or academic fields. Thus, a world report on the teaching of philosophy, a discipline traditionally associated with tolerance, will be issued in 1995 under the title Philosophie et démocratie dans le monde. Other, more limited, publications will highlight the observance of the Year. They include the publication and translation of classic works illustrating the bases for the spirit of tolerance in all cultures (for example, The Anthology of Tolerance, Images of the Enemy and The Role of Women in the Promotion of Tolerance. This anthology will be submitted to the Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held at Beijing in September 1995). In this same vein, publishers must also be encouraged to participate in the effort to promote public awareness. Thus, a UNESCO children's book award will be conferred in 1995 on the work which best embodies the spirit of the United Nations Year for Tolerance. Also planned are the publication of special magazine issues on tolerance throughout the Year and the establishment of a "Tolerance" column in the UNESCO Courier (published in 30 languages).

14. Under the plan of action, mobilization will also include the establishment of a committee of sponsors for the United Nations Year for Tolerance. This committee will be composed of people who are well known for their acts or writings in support of tolerance and non-violence. During the United Nations Year for Tolerance, UNESCO wishes to highlight, in particular, the value of personal commitment. Thus, the 29 UNESCO Goodwill Ambassadors will also play a leading role during the Year. All of them enjoy wide popularity with many different audiences. They include soccer player Nelson Pelé, composer Jean-Michel Jarre, singer Montserrat Caballe, tenors Plácido Domingo and José Carreras and violinist Yehudi Menuhin. Similarly, Goodwill Ambassadors from other organizations, particularly the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), could help to disseminate the message of tolerance and to mobilize support for initiatives of the Year.

Appeal to the general public

15. The mobilization of institutional networks must be accompanied by a campaign to build awareness among the general public.

16. The objective of the campaign is to ensure wide media coverage throughout the year 1995. This campaign will begin in December 1994 with a press campaign exposing all forms of violence and intolerance in the world, based largely on a study done by the organizations of the United Nations system and specialized non-governmental organizations. By arousing public awareness of manifestations of intolerance on a day-to-day level, the press campaign will help each and every individual to understand the underlying reasons for proclaiming a United Nations Year for Tolerance. The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO might officially inaugurate the Year as early as December 1994 at a joint press conference.

17. A systematic effort will be made to ensure regular press coverage of events scheduled during the Year (conferences, exhibits, awards, etc.). Press networks will help to publicize events in different locations and will facilitate

interregional exchanges of information. The press can contribute significantly to turning the results of the programme of action into messages that are accessible to the general public. One of the most noteworthy objectives of the campaign is thus to involve the media in the effort to make the goals and functions of international organizations in the promotion of a spirit of tolerance a part of everyday language. In this sense, statements of purpose will provide the media with a clear definition of the philosophy behind our activities during the United Nations Year for Tolerance.

18. The stress placed on the diversity of approaches in the promotion of tolerance does not preclude a common approach that will have an impact on public opinion. Image has great potential in that respect. International dissemination of strong images showing gestures of solidarity and reconciliation can, beyond the emotional effect of the moment, stir the public conscience. UNESCO will propose allowing national and international networks air time on television with a view to encouraging the creation of special programmes to show the media's educational role, which is particularly essential in this area. The television campaign will be intensified between July and November 1995 in order to coincide with the implementation of the major activities in the international campaign for tolerance. The effect of the campaign will be heightened by the simultaneous observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations and of UNESCO.

19. Awareness-building will also draw on the ordinary objects of everyday life. A range of souvenirs (posters, T-shirts, banners and flags etc.) bearing the symbol of the United Nations Year for Tolerance will be on sale at events during the Year (concerts, film festivals for tolerance, designation of "Landmarks of Memory". The object is to win individuals over to the very idea of tolerance. Already, the announcement of this awareness-building policy has elicited a large number of proposals, including for the issue of a stamp - the symbol of movement and exchange par excellence - featuring the logo of the Year.

20. UNESCO proposes that one day in 1995 should be proclaimed a "Day for Tolerance". This could be held on 16 November, the date of the signature of the organization's Constitution. Celebrated in schools of all levels, in vocational and technical training establishments, and in public and private institutions for culture and information, especially those involved in the activities of the United Nations Year for Tolerance, the proclamation of this Day for Tolerance will be a high point of the world-wide campaign. A plan to establish the chosen date as an international day for tolerance on a yearly basis will be submitted to the General Conference of UNESCO at its twenty-eighth session, in the autumn of 1995. This is intended as an invitation to prolong the efforts begun during the United Nations Year for Tolerance. An international day for tolerance would provide a permanent basis for the promotion of the ideals of tolerance in the future, especially through educational campaigns. Only education can provide a long-term foundation for the principle of tolerance.

21. As for the role of communication in promoting tolerance, the strategy envisaged in this area involves what is for the United Nations system an entirely novel activity, the necessity of which has been tragically emphasized in recent times. This activity has been created and developed on the basis of the results of UNESCO's work on the role of the media in conflict situations.

As has been apparent in the light of recent events, especially in the former Yugoslavia and in Rwanda, that role can be misused for purposes of incitement to violence. A plan of action has been established in order to create or strengthen independent media structures to provide populations affected by conflicts with a non-partisan view of the situation. In the context of the United Nations Year for Tolerance, this programme will be reinforced by sustained cooperation with various professional bodies in the media field, such as the International Federation of Journalists, the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers, and Reporters sans frontières - as well as with regional organizations. The aim will be to extend the existing experiments to other areas of tension, in the knowledge that factual and dispassionate information can help to influence behaviour in the direction of greater tolerance.

B. Educational activities

22. These activities will come under two main headings: firstly, working through institutions, and secondly, actions designed to improve young people's awareness and help the various actors of society in their endeavours to bring about changes in behaviour and in policies.

Working through institutions

23. Education for tolerance should be an integral part of the promotion of instruction in human rights as recommended by various United Nations conferences. At the end of the World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, 1993), a Declaration and Programme of Action were adopted and all organizations undertook to act on them. In this context, an integrated programme of action for education for peace, human rights and democracy will be submitted for approval to Governments in October 1994, at Geneva, on the occasion of the forty-fourth session of the International Conference on Education. This document will then be submitted to the General Conference of UNESCO at its twenty-eighth session. The results of these different conferences will lay the foundations for our programme, an essential component of which will be education for tolerance. A discussion involving the ministers attending the International Conference on Education, on the theme of education for mutual understanding and tolerance, will be indicative of the importance of this subject.

24. The results of this conference will be described in the next "World Education Report" (1995), a part of which will be specifically dedicated to education for tolerance. Additionally, in the context of the work of the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-First Century, presided over by Mr. Jacques Delors, there are several studies relevant to the United Nations Year for Tolerance, such as "Racism, xenophobia and the position of ethnic minorities", "Education and tolerance", and "Tolerance and understanding between peoples". These studies are available to all Governments, to provide inspiration for their actions in the field of education for tolerance.

25. On the occasion of the United Nations Year for Tolerance, the consultative role of UNESCO in the field of education for tolerance entails the production of considerable quantities of teaching aids: manuals, information brochures, and teaching guides. The following are emphasized in these materials: improved

teaching of modern languages, familiarization with international instruments for the defence of human rights, a multicultural approach to history and literature, and education reforms based on experience gained in informal education. Most of these documents have been designed and produced in cooperation with specialized bodies, non-governmental organizations or associations; this makes possible a considerable diversification of the means of distribution. The best coverage of the subject, in both theoretical and practical terms, is certainly contained in the teaching guide entitled Tolerance: the Threshold of Peace. A Teaching/Learning Guide for Education for Peace, Human Rights and Democracy, which will be made public for the first time during the forty-fourth session of the International Conference on Education.

26. The strategy for institutional mobilization is supported by the presence of networks already in existence world wide which form an efficient distribution mechanism. The UNESCO Associated Schools project currently includes 3,200 educational establishments, and there are 4,571 organizations in the UNESCO Clubs network, spread throughout the five geographical areas. These two structures afford direct access to hundreds of thousands of children and young adults.

	<u>UNESCO Clubs</u>	<u>Associated Schools</u>
Africa	1 481	471
Latin America/Caribbean	192	581
Asia/Pacific	2 030	488
Arab States	64	192
Europe and North America	804	1 318

Promotion of youth awareness

27. UNESCO seeks to encourage young people in particular to become involved in a world mobilization effort through the launching of such special events as travelling exhibitions and international youth festivals. It was this aim that inspired the Day for Tolerance and an international children's drawing contest planned under the Associated Schools project.

28. A programme of festivals for a culture of peace and tolerance has recently been drawn up, specifically in the context of the Associated Schools project. It seeks to promote a culture of peace in potential conflict zones and in areas where conflicts have just ended. The main goal of these festivals is to trigger a process of growing awareness that enables children themselves to define their own role, and specific activities aimed at the promotion of tolerance in their society and throughout the world. To that end, children from different countries in the 11 to 13 age group will meet for joint reflection and dialogue and to organize entertainment and games in order to learn daily habits of tolerance from one another. The festivals will be held initially at the subregional level and thereafter at the international level in the form of a

grand closing festival. In accordance with the principle governing the organization of the Year, a number of guidelines will be proposed by UNESCO to maintain the key theme running through the festivals, while leaving scope for initiative on the part of the organizers. To date, seven subregional festivals have been scheduled, setting the pace month by month for a Year for Tolerance accessible to children, which will culminate in the major festival to be held in India in conjunction with the commemoration of Gandhi in the autumn of 1995.

29. Given that tolerance is primarily a personal requirement, a number of outstanding figures of our time may serve as models. The path that they followed offers a lesson in enthusiasm and perseverance that we may apply in our own lives. In that context, UNESCO will encourage the production of video films based on archival records, which through wide circulation will foster creative remembrance. Taking advantage of the fact that the United Nations Year for Tolerance coincides with the centenary of the invention of the cinematograph, UNESCO has designed a brochure to promote the showing of a selection of archival films and major film classics as ideal channels for a message of peace and tolerance.

III. REVIEW OF COORDINATION

Coordination with organizations of the United Nations system

30. Following the inter-agency consultation initiated by the meeting of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) held in April 1994 and circular letter No. 3341 of the Director-General of UNESCO, a number of organizations of the United Nations system designated focal points and reported on resolution 48/126 to their governing bodies. Some of the organizations, although not directly concerned by a campaign to promote tolerance, nevertheless expressed a desire to support the initiative, for example the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in the framework of its social development activities, especially those relating to the status of women in rural areas. Other organizations are directly concerned by the International Year for Tolerance by virtue of their mandates and will assume a prominent role during the Year in the effort to combat different social forms of intolerance. We refer to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in their respective fields of competence.

31. In view of the scope it has assumed in recent years, the work of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees affords prime evidence of the seriousness of the problem of intolerance. This body, whose mandate is to provide legal protection for refugees and to seek a fundamental remedy for their situation, is dealing with increasingly numerous cases: the number of refugees world wide is now estimated at almost 20 million. UNHCR has devised a three-pronged strategy: prevention of the circumstances that give rise to expatriation, protection when it proves necessary and exploration of ways and means of promoting voluntary return. This strategy accords in many ways with the aims of the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. UNHCR is particularly concerned by the fact that in a number of countries xenophobic attitudes and activities are targeted primarily at refugees and asylum-seekers. Alongside UNHCR's current

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activities, the above-mentioned strategy involves the development of human rights awareness campaigns, educational campaigns targeted mainly at young people and activities designed to improve the functioning of legislation concerning refugees, activities that may be enhanced by the United Nations Year for Tolerance. Education in particular is a field in which UNHCR has expressed the wish to liaise with UNESCO so as to develop a strong message for the Year.

32. The International Labour Office notes that the goals of the Year tie in with its programme for the elimination of all forms of discrimination and the promotion of equality in respect of employment. In that connection, it will be important to include the international conventions concerning working conditions in the public information campaign on instruments for observation, legislation and redress against intolerance. Reviewing the range of activities undertaken by it for the promotion of development and social justice, the International Labour Office notes that the conjunction in 1995 of the United Nations Year for Tolerance, the World Summit for Social Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women prompted it to design a multiple-activity programme of action, some parts of which are more particularly concerned with the promotion of tolerance.

33. Lastly, UNICEF notes that the proclamation of a United Nations Year for Tolerance in 1995 directly coincides with the vigorous thrust now being imparted by that organization to education for peace, tolerance and mutual understanding. UNICEF, in cooperation with Governments, other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, is concerned in particular to introduce young people to non-violent methods of conflict resolution. Programmes have already been designed for countries in tense situations or at war. Special activities are also planned to counter the rise of ethnocentrism, racism and intolerance. Education for tolerance programmes overlap in many respects with UNICEF's education for development programmes. Two publications will be widely circulated in 1995 to illustrate this approach, which involves the integration of the concepts of social justice, the peaceful resolution of conflicts and respect for human rights in the teaching of tolerance. They are "UNICEF Education for Development: A Teacher's Resource for Global Learning" and "It's Only Right! A Practical Guide to Learning about the Convention on the Rights of the Child". UNICEF will attempt during the Year to lay greater emphasis on the promotion of values of tolerance among young people at the teacher training seminars planned for 1995. In addition, UNICEF's contribution to the International Conference on Education in October 1994 will deal with education for tolerance.

34. From September 1994, UNESCO will renew its contacts with the organizations of the United Nations system. Special representatives will visit each of them in turn to establish personal contact with the designated focal points or units interested in taking part in the plan of action.

Action by intergovernmental organizations

35. Among intergovernmental organizations, the Council of Europe has the most elaborate project: a plan of action coordinated with the United Nations Year for Tolerance and the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year. It was adopted by all Heads of State and Government of the member countries of the

Council to fight intolerance, xenophobia, racism and anti-Semitism in Europe. The plan of action is based on a three-pronged strategy: a European youth mobilization campaign, the preparation of European regulations aimed at combating racism and intolerance, and development of intergovernmental cooperation to that end in the Council of Europe. National committees have been set up in 32 countries and a European commission against racism and intolerance has been established to ensure the smooth running of the campaign and to attend to follow-up and evaluation. UNESCO will take steps to support and supplement these activities, particularly by helping to extend them to other regions of the world.

Action by non-governmental organizations

36. As evidenced by the plan of action, close cooperation has been established with the 600 or so non-governmental organizations that have status with UNESCO through their Standing Committee. The non-governmental organizations have set up an ad hoc group on "Tolerance" and scheduled a series of activities for the Year involving young people, disadvantaged groups and a broad cross-section of the general public throughout the world.

37. A wide-ranging consultation by the Standing Committee of local and national members aims at identifying, through a questionnaire, the various sources of intolerance in the world and activities by non-governmental organizations in particular fields with a view to making practical recommendations for the promotion of tolerance. To that end, the Standing Committee of Non-Governmental Organizations will also launch an international competition among member organizations to promote tolerance.

38. In addition, many non-governmental organizations will take part in regional meetings scheduled for the United Nations Year for Tolerance. Some were scheduled on their initiative, such as the meeting on "Peace and Tolerance" organized jointly by the Simon Wiesenthal Center, UNESCO and the United Nations, to be held in the United States in autumn 1995.

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39. The Director-General will not fail to bring to the attention of the General Assembly any information concerning the preparation and organization of the United Nations Year for Tolerance that becomes available after the publication of this report.

APPENDIX

Decision 5.1.1 of the Executive Board of UNESCO

United Nations Year for Tolerance

The Executive Board,

1. Having examined document 144 EX/16 (Part I.B),
2. Noting with satisfaction resolution 48/126 adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its forty-eighth session, proclaiming 1995 as the United Nations Year for Tolerance and inviting UNESCO to assume the role of lead organization,
3. Recalling 27 C/Resolution 17 which recognizes that the universal nature of the issues of environment, tolerance and non-violence calls for their intersectoral application in UNESCO's work,
4. Recalling also 27 C/Resolution 5.14 which notes a preliminary draft of the declaration on tolerance, as well as the debate on this draft at the 141st session of the Executive Board,
5. Bearing in mind that the programmes drawn up under the United Nations Year for Tolerance may make an important contribution to the promotion of a culture of peace,
6. Notes with satisfaction the preparations under way for meetings which a number of Member States already intend to organize as part of the United Nations Year for Tolerance;
7. Decides to work out a programme of action, which might include a statement of principles, as a follow-up to the United Nations Year for Tolerance (1995);
8. Invites the Director-General to take all measures likely to ensure the success of this activity, and accordingly to prepare, for the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, a report on action undertaken and proposed by UNESCO in its capacity as the lead agency for the United Nations Year for Tolerance;
9. Further invites the Director-General to propose the following questions for the respective agendas of the meetings proposed under UNESCO auspices for the United Nations Year for Tolerance:
 - (a) Recommendations for a programme of action which might include a statement of principles;
 - (b) Recommendations on possible coordination of the follow-up programme of action for the United Nations Year for Tolerance and the programmes for a culture of peace;

10. Decides that at its 147th session it will discuss and prepare a draft programme of action which might include a statement of principles, on the basis of recommendations prepared by the meetings for the United Nations Year for Tolerance referred to above, and with the assistance of the Director-General, and recommend it to the General Conference at its twenty-eighth session for adoption in an appropriate ceremony;

11. Requests the Director-General to inform it at its 147th session of measures taken, in accordance with 27 C/Resolution 17, to ensure that UNESCO's programmes in all its sectors in the next Draft Medium-Term Plan and the next biennium 1996-1997 are interlocked to contribute to the diffusion of the spirit of peace and non-violence and the promotion of tolerance.
